

No Warning to Persia; 272 Drown in 5 Minutes; U.S. Consul, Many Women and Children Lost; "Adjustment" Predicted by Austria's Charge

FORD, BACK, PLANS A NEW PEACE DRIVE

Sends for Bryan and
Holds Secret Confer-
ence at Waldorf.

MAY GO ABROAD AGAIN, HE SAYS

Halting of War Single Day
Sooner Will Richly Repay
Him for Everything.

It was a diplomatic, guarded, wiser Henry Ford who arrived on the Bergenford yesterday, primed with an entirely new programme for getting the boys out of the trenches. For the Detroit peace leader has had a glimpse into the red, green and yellow books of European military diplomacy, and is prepared to use its secret methods to make war impossible in future.

As a first evidence of his underground method of circumventing the war lords Mr. Ford went into secret conference with William Jennings Bryan at the Waldorf last night. At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Ford would disclose nothing, and Colonel Bryan told just enough to add to the general atmosphere of mystery. That the two leaders of the peace movement have joined for another drive against war is about all that could be gleaned.

Bryan, who has been spending the winter at Miami, Fla., arrived from Washington early in the evening and went immediately to the Waldorf in response to an invitation from Mr. Ford. The two retreated to the Ford suite, closed all doors, placed a guard and went into conference on the plans that one were given to the public by Mr. Ford with the aid of a corps of publicity experts.

No Hague for Bryan.

When Bryan came forth from the conference room he answered the first questions concerning the future peace plans with a shake of his head. Then, growing more confidential, he said that the announcement that he had planned to sail for The Hague on January 4 was a mistake.

"No, merely my personal opinion that I might be of more value here right now," was his reply. "I think the more important work is to keep the United States away from arms. I do not expect to go to The Hague at all."

"I can definite plans for the future outlined at this evening's conference?"

"I can say nothing about the talk I have had with Mr. Ford," was the reply. "I will say, however, that I think Mr. Ford's peace party had accomplished much before they ever left American shores. They started right off by talking about peace, and that is what the world needs. The peace of the Ford party on the other side of the ocean is another aid for the peace movement, since they will continue to keep the question alive and discussed by the people we want to discuss it."

Ford Travelled Inco.

Mr. Ford's most successful attempt at diplomatic discussion of the peace issue came in the form of an answer to a question concerning the possible conclusion of the war.

"I can only say that every day brings peace nearer," he said, after careful consideration.

From another source it was learned that Mr. Ford's physical condition had caused him to avoid all passengers on the homebound trip from Norway. The first three days on the Bergenford were passed under an assumed name. It is said that he was so weak as a result of the voyage of the trip that he was unable to remove his clothes.

But he showed little evidence of his trials as he sat in the suite at the Waldorf Hotel in the afternoon, surrounded by his family and close associates. He showed the greatest change when he started to discuss his plans. A neighbor who could read the sign language called the police and the family was revived.

YUAN SITS ON THE THRONE

Announced as "His Majesty" at New Year's Reception in Peking.

Peking, Jan. 2.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, who has accepted the proffer of an emperor's crown on the "quest" of various elements in the nation, entered the palace in the Imperial Yellow Chair, sat on the throne, and was announced as "His Imperial Majesty" at the New Year's Day reception given for Chinese officials.

He is already addressed as Emperor by the Chinese, although the formal coronation ceremony has not taken place.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL."
Fluor. train to Florida Resorts. Atlantic Coast Line. 2:35 P. M. Daily. Electric Cars. Dining Car. B-way & 3rd St. A-24.

VILLA REPORTED KILLED.

El Paso Hears He Was Slain by One of His Generals.

El Paso, Jan. 2.—Unconfirmed reports reached here to-day that General Francisco Villa was killed yesterday by troops commanded by one of his generals, Edward Occoranza, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, near Casas Grandes.

The reports could not be confirmed by Carranza officials, who declared they had not heard the rumors. It is known, however, that Occoranza and Villa disagreed concerning the recent attack on Agua Prieta, and that Carranza was overruled.

HUERTA MAY NOT RECOVER

Ex-President of Mexico in Serious Condition, Physician Says.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 2.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-Provisional President of Mexico, who underwent an operation here yesterday, was pronounced in a serious condition to-night by his physician, Dr. M. P. Shuster.

General Huerta, who has been ill for some time with what the physicians described as jaundice, was operated on for gall stones. It was announced after the operation that the physicians found symptoms of a more complicated disease and to-day expressed fear for his recovery.

MRS. EDISON ARRESTED ON AUTO TAG DAY

Inventor's Wife Neglected to Display a 1916 License.

South Orange, N. J., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison saw the inside of a police station for the first time here this afternoon. She, her son, Thomas M. Edison, and two of the latter's friends were arrested by Motorcyclic Policemen here because they were riding in Mr. Edison's touring car, which carried only a 1915 license. They were required to trail the policeman to the lockup.

Mrs. Edison explained to Chief Doyle that her husband had ordered a 1916 license tag, but that it was late in arriving. All were paroled for a hearing before Recorder Currier to-morrow morning.

Robert B. McEwan, Jr., of 285 Lincoln Avenue, met the same fate as the Edison party. Former Village President Ira A. Kip, Jr., of this place, was arrested for a like violation in West Orange.

GREEK KING DENIES FAVORING GERMANY

But Warns England He Will Not Abandon Neutrality.

London, Jan. 2.—The Athens correspondent of "The Daily Mail" has had an interview with King Constantine, whom he credits with perfect honesty in his desire to serve Hellenic, not German, interests, and not to be drawn into the European conflict, while he wishes to avoid a quarrel with Germany, desires to be friendly with the Allies and has no secret understanding with Bulgaria.

The King, according to the correspondent, said: "There was never any reason for the suspicion with which we were treated. Unfortunately, there were a number of small difficulties with the French and the English, but rest assured we will do all possible to bring about a complete understanding with the Allies. We have no desire but to accord you every facility. The possible umbrage which I felt at some of your actions has quite passed, and as a result of the friendly relations at Salonica, I desire the closest friendship with Great Britain, but will not be forced out of my neutrality, which I shall maintain while I am convinced that Greek interests are best served thereby."

WIGGLES FINGERS: SAVES 4

Deaf Mute Spells Alarm and Police Find Family Dying from Gas.

A deaf mute's handiwork nearly cost the lives of Samuel Cohen, his wife and two children, when their room, at 350 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was filled with gas early yesterday morning.

Samuel Cohen, who lived in the house, returned home shortly after midnight and smelled gas. Furtive, who also is a deaf mute, traced the gas to Cohen's room. He pounded on their door, hoping to arouse the children. He then aroused the janitor, but could not make that person understand the situation. A neighbor who could read the sign language called the police and the family was revived.

LOVE FOR BOSS TAKES CONVICT BACK TO CELL

Free, with Money in
Pocket, He Heeds
Tom Brown Plea.

COMING HOME. HE TELEPHONES

Urged by Ex-Inmates in
This City, Fugitive Re-
turns to Sing Sing.

Tough Tony Mareno, who on Saturday night walked out of Sing Sing prison, walked back into prison last night.

Safe in this city, with a new suit of clothes and \$150 in cash in his pocket and an automobile waiting to take him out of the city en route to the West, he changed his mind when Harry Volasky, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's valet, found him in his hiding place.

"Tony, this will hurt the boss. He feels awful about it," Volasky said.

"Does he?"

"He does. You ought to go back."

"On the level, do you think so? Does he want me to?"

"He sure does."

"Then, by God, I'll go! But I won't go back with a 'screw'."

"Ah! Right, Tony, we'll go back."

Ready to Go Back.

The two were in a room not far from the Brooklyn Bridge. There Volasky left him to notify Dick Richards, secretary to the warden, and other former prisoners who are interested in making the Welfare system a success. Richards and several others at once called on Mareno and told him that he was doing right in going back. To them he explained that he would never leave the prison had he realized what it meant.

"When Mr. Osborne left the prison the whole world went black," he said. "Tom Brown was the only man who ever gave me a square deal. He's been a father to me. I'll go back, boys, if I have to go to the chair for it."

"I suppose I was a fool, but when I read in the papers that Riley had said Mr. Osborne would not be allowed to come to the prison again I just had to quit."

"I was mad all through just to think that a lot of dogs and skunks could make trouble for such a man, who was giving his life up to help us fellows."

"It's all right, Tony," Richards assured him. "Everything is all right. I think that Mr. Osborne and everybody else will appreciate your position. I'll get word to him now."

After Richards left to telephone Mr. Osborne in Auburn more than twenty of Tony's old friends—many of whom are ex-convicts now making good in New York—called on him and repeated the advice given him by Volasky and Richards. Among them were men whose names stand high in the criminal hall of fame.

Ex-Convicts Urge Surrender.

"Before God," said one of them, an ex-gang leader, "I never thought of any of us would ever have a hand in sending a man back, but, Tony, it is the only thing to do. It's up to you. Say the word and we'll help you make your getaway. You can make it clean. But if you listen to us you'll go back."

"This means a lot to you, Tony, and you may get another bit for beating it, but think what it will mean to the league and to the other fellows."

"That settles it," said Mareno. "When is the next train?"

"That's the next train," said Tony. "If we do that we will miss the 9:45 train."

"Then let us have a drink," said another.

"Nothing doing," declared the prisoner. "I'm going back as clean as when I left. I would like to talk to the dean."

A telephone call was then put in for Sing Sing, and Dr. Kirchwey was summoned to the wire. "Hello, professor! This is Tony. I am coming back, promised to you."

WILSONS ENJOY MOUNTAIN CLIMB

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Hot Springs, Va., Jan. 2.—Visitors taking sunbaths on the piazzas of the Homestead Hotel just before luncheon saw a pretty little incident, when Mrs. Wilson, on her return with the President from a climb up Delafield Trail, jumped from a slight but abrupt terrace to the drive just before the hotel door and the President caught her in his arms.

It was the first mountain climb Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had taken since their arrival at Hot Springs. They carried stout sticks and were out for two hours. The trail leads to the top of Warm Springs Mountain, where the view covers the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Warm Springs Valley, where some of the skirmishes of the Civil War were fought. After luncheon the couple took a long motor ride.

President and Mrs. Wilson intend to leave for Washington in time for the Pan-American reception at the White House on January 7, which marks the opening of the winter social season in Washington.

M'NEELY'S MOTHER NOT TOLD OF DEATH

She Lies at Point of Death Through Paralysis Stroke.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 2.—While governments exert themselves to learn the fate of Robert Ney McNeely, American Consul to Aden, Arabia, and international relations are strained, nowhere are tidings of the Persian tragedy awaited with more anxiety than at the home of the father, W. C. McNeely, a well known farmer, who lives in the vicinity where Andrew Jackson was born. Although the news has been pessimistic from the first, the relatives of young McNeely have clung tenaciously to such shreds of hope as vague cable reports have given them.

Doubtless distressed is this North Carolina household for the mother of Ney McNeely lies at the point of death and has not even been told of the Persian's sinking. Wednesday night she sustained a stroke of paralysis and her condition has since been critical.

W. C. McNeely, the father, is a Confederate veteran of seventy years, and the strain is taxing his strength, for young McNeely, though one of a family of ten sons and a daughter, has been the pride of paternal heart and the staff of his father's old age.

No government official ever set forth to assume his duties with more enthusiasm than McNeely. His appointment on October 18 was the culmination of a long cherished ambition. In the fall of 1914 he had successfully stood an examination for a consular appointment, but there was no vacancy at the time. Senators Simmons and Overman, of North Carolina, exerted themselves in his behalf, and the consularship to Aden was announced as his reward.

The opportunity to visit the East appealed strongly to McNeely. When friends twitted him about the danger of being on a torpedoed ship he minimized the peril, and added that he would not be drowned so long as anything else remained afloat.

STARVING, KEEP BEACON LIT

Liner Saves Famished Keepers, Forgotten by Supply Ship.

Distress signals reading "We are starving" flew from Triangle Light-house, near the Yucatan coast in the Gulf of Mexico, two days before Christmas. The physician from the Ward liner Mexico found two women, two men and three children dying. The body of another woman lay in an adjoining room.

A few small fishes had been their only food for fifteen days, the doctor learned. There had been no visit from a supply ship for more than four months. The physician left a week's supply of provisions and notified the authorities at Progreso.

DECLARES ANY MISDEED WILL BE DISAVOWED

Zwiedinek Asks That
Americans Defer
Judgment.

VIENNA PLEDGE HELD BETRAYED

But Lack of Evidence May
Avert Another Crisis
with Vienna.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 2.—Full conviction of the utter worthlessness of the Austrian promises and claims to virtue in the Ancona note came to Washington to-day in official reports of the sinking of the Persia. With them came, too, indications of a lack of evidence which may prevent or evade another crisis with Vienna. Meanwhile officials are marking time, waiting for fuller information.

There is no doubt in the mind of any one in Washington, so far as can be learned, that the Persia was sunk by an Austrian submarine, without warning, without a chance for the lives of the vast majority of the 400 non-combatants on board and in direct contradiction to the whole letter and spirit of the Ancona note. But the reports indicate that there is not and is not likely to be any conclusive proof as to the nationality of the submarine.

At the same time officials were much gratified at the indication, emanating from Baron Erick Zwiedinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, that the Vienna government would be quick to "satisfactorily adjust" the matter should it develop that an Austrian submarine commander had disobeyed instructions in regard to torpedoing passenger-carrying ships without warning.

"Withhold Judgment."

"Judgment should be withheld pending the receipt of the real facts surrounding the sinking of the steamship Persia," said Baron Zwiedinek. "It may have happened in many ways. In the first place, it is not yet proved that a submarine sank the Persia. If it was an Austrian submarine, it must be determined whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the action taken."

"I am confident, at least I hope, that the final explanation will be quite satisfactory. If the commander of the submarine disobeyed his instructions I feel sure my government will not hesitate to satisfactorily adjust the matter."

"From the answer made to the last note on the Ancona alone, it is quite evident that the Austro-Hungarian government will not contemplate any act which is wrong."

Complete confidence prevails in Teutonic diplomatic circles that if an Austrian submarine sank the Persia without warning the act

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TOLL OF PERSIA'S U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Two hundred and seventy-two persons were lost with the Persia, according to the latest figures from London. Of the 430 persons on board, 158 have been landed at Alexandria.

Of the 160 passengers, 59 were saved. Of the 101 lost many were women, while more than ten were children. Seventeen women and ten military officers were rescued.

Of the 270 members of the crew, 99 were saved, among them 27 seamen and 63 Lascars, 2 officers and 7 engineers. The captain went down with his ship.

Robert N. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, Arabia, is among those still missing. His death is thought almost certain. His brother, Dowd McNeely, at first reported with him, was not on the Persia. Charles H. Grant, of Boston, was among those saved. This accounts for all the Americans believed to have been on the Persia.

HUGE OUTRAGE, SENATOR STONE CALLS SINKING

Time for Notes Has Now
Passed, Representa-
tives Declare.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 2.—Intense hope that the full facts of the sinking of the Persia might bring forth some new unsuspected element which would lessen the seriousness of the situation was typical of the views of every Senator and Representative in Washington willing to talk on the situation to-night. Underlying the hope, however, was a spirit of hopelessness—a belief that the situation had long since passed the stage where the writing of notes, no matter how forceful, would do any good. If any thought of a solution outside of a breaking off of diplomatic relations—a step which they fear would lead rapidly to actual war—they did not point it out.

Chairman Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the sinking of the Persia, if committed by a submarine without warning, was a "monstrous outrage on humanity." He added, however, that until the arrival of all the facts it would be idle to discuss the situation.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, who knew Consul McNeely, said: "The nation that perpetrated that outrage ought to have to apologize or make amends." Young McNeely was on his way to his post of duty and had the protection of the United States. A submarine, without warning, kills him and other non-combatants. This country cannot stand for that sort of thing. We have rights at sea, and the President will demand that they be respected."

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, took a rather more hopeful view of the situation. "If it is true that an Austrian submarine attacked the Persia," he said, "which, of course, we do not know yet, I cannot conceive how Vienna can avoid making an immediate explanation. No self-respecting government could write such a note and then permit an attack of this kind without at once explaining and offering amends."

The opinion of many Senators and Representatives was expressed by Senator Porter B. McChesney, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, when he said: "If a submarine attacked the Persia without warning, it would spend the rest of its official life eternally protesting or take some drastic action."

Senator McCumber, also expressed the view that the President should consult with members of the Foreign Relations Committee and stated his belief that the President would now be disposed toward such action.

Admitting that the situation looked serious, Senator Sutherland, of Utah, another Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, joined Senator McCumber in holding that the President should consult the committee.

"If I think it would be wise for President Wilson to confer with members of the Foreign Relations Committee and leaders in Congress before taking any important step in the pending controversy, he should have all the advice he can get."

CHARLES F. GRANT SAVED

Boston Man on the Persia Cables Word of His Rescue.

Medford, Mass., Jan. 2.—A cablegram announcing the safety of Charles F. Grant, of Boston, who was a passenger on the steamer Persia, was received to-day by his mother and his sister, Mrs. William Prizer, of this city.

The message was sent by Mr. Grant from Alexandria and consisted of the single word "saved."

BROTHER NOT WITH M'NEELY

Family Say Consul's Secretary Did Not Sail on the Persia.

Monroe, N. C., Jan. 2.—Robert R. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, who is reported lost on the Persia, was not accompanied by his brother, C. D. McNeely, of Waxhaw, N. C., according to a statement made at the McNeely home to-day. A letter had been received from him, dated December 15, at Tallahassee, Fla.

MEDITERRANEAN U-BOATS KILLED 5,000 IN 6 WEEKS

34 Merchantmen and 33
Transport Sunk, Is
Vienna Estimate.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Vienna, Dec. 14.—Austro-Hungarian and German submarines sank in the Mediterranean eight troop ships, twenty-five transports and thirty-four merchantmen, with a total tonnage of about 225,325, in the last two weeks of October and the month of November, according to claims made in authoritative quarters here. The loss of life is said to have been very heavy in the case of troop ships, and the estimate is made that it amounts to at least 5,000 men.

The largest of the vessels which, it is asserted, has been sunk was the Cunard liner Transylvania, of 14,000 tons, loaded with troops and war materials. The list includes also one Japanese steamer, the Yasukuni, of more than 5,000 tons. Thirty-eight of the vessels sent to the bottom were of British register, thirteen French, ten Italian, two Russian, two Greek, one Norwegian and one Japanese.

The tonnage of the troop ships and transports was about 200,000, and that of the merchant ships 25,325, making a total of sixty-seven ships of approximately 225,325 register tons, or 169,000 net tons.

The following shows the nationality, character and cargo of the vessels reported torpedoed:

French.	
Admiral Hamelin, 5,051 tons, troopship; artillery and supplies.	
Calvados, 4,000 tons, troopship; 800 French colonial troops.	
Antonie, 2,387 tons, transport; commissary.	
Dagla, 5,600 tons, transport; coal.	
France, 4,025 tons, transport; unknown.	
Provincia, 3,523 tons, transport; coal.	
Ravitailler, 2,800 tons, transport; coal.	
St. Marguerite, 3,800 tons, transport; army supplies.	
British.	
Tara, 1,862 tons, auxiliary cruiser; troops.	
Californian, 6,223 tons, troopship; English troops.	
Marquette, 7,650 tons, troopship; 1,000 English white troops.	
Moorista, 5,000 tons, troopship; English troops.	
Ramazan, 3,477 tons, troopship; 500 Indian troops.	
Transylvania, 14,000 tons, troopship; troops and material.	
Alexandria, 4,000 tons, transport; munitions.	
Bunkak, 4,350 tons, transport; army supplies.	
Bursfield, 4,037 tons, transport; coal and torpedoes.	
Caria, 3,032 tons, transport; supplies.	
Clan MacAlister, 4,835 tons, transport; coal.	
Craigston, 2,617 tons, transport; coal.	
Hallamshire, 4,420 tons, transport; coal.	
Heridia, 4,544 tons, transport; freight for Salonica.	
C. H. Henry, 4,219 tons, transport; tar oil for Alexandria.	
Linkwood, 4,300 tons, transport; coal.	
Lunina, 4,200 tons, transport; fuel oil.	
Scaroby, 3,858 tons, transport; coal and army supplies.	
Silverash, 3,753 tons, transport; supplies.	
Russian.	
Sir Richard Awdry, 2,234 tons, transport; unknown; was escorted.	
Thorwood, 3,184 tons, transport; coal.	
Japanese.	
Woodfield, 3,584 tons, transport; motor trucks and railroad material.	
Name unknown, 4,000 tons, transport; ammunition.	
Name unknown, 4,000 tons, transport; ammunition and motor barges.	
Algerian.	
Yasukuni, 5,118 tons, transport; railroad material, oil and ammunition.	
Russian.	
Apacheron, 1,000 tons, tank; 1,000 tons oil.	
MERCHANTMEN.	
Japanese.	
Katja, 500 tons, freighter; sugar.	
French.	
Algerian, 1,706 tons, freighter; mixed freight.	
Dahra, 2,127 tons, freighter; cereals.	
Omara, 435 tons, freighter; no cargo.	

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WARSHIP PICKS UP FOUR BOATS, SAYS SURVIVOR

U-Boat Crew Gave
No Aid, Declares
Col. Bigham.

GRAVE CRISIS SEEN IN LONDON

No Heed for Life Shown,
British View of Facts
on Sinking.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

London, Jan. 2.—The British steamship Persia, sunk in the Mediterranean on Thursday, got no warning and went down in five minutes, according to dispatches from Cairo. Of the passengers and crew—estimated at 430—158 have been landed at Alexandria, making the number of those still missing 272. Robert N. McNeely, American consul at Aden, is believed to have been lost. Charles H. Grant, of Boston, is among those saved.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company to-night received the following telegram from Colonel C. C. Bigham, who was among the survivors:

"A torpedo struck the ship on the port bow at 1:05 o'clock in the afternoon when about forty miles south of the east end of the island of Crete. No warning was given, nor any attempt made to assist. Within five minutes the ship had sunk. It was impossible to lower the starboard boats owing to the heavy list. Five or six boats were lowered on the port side. I didn't see myself, as I was washed overboard when the boat capsized."

No Panic on Board.

"The conduct of the passengers and crew was splendid; there was no struggling and no panic. Four boats, after thirty hours at sea, were picked up by a warship."

A dispatch to "The Times" from Cairo says that two boatloads of people were drawn down with the steamship when she sank, as there was no time to cut the ropes. Four boats got away, but it was thirty hours before a trawler picked them up. Several ships passed by without assisting the refugees, being afraid, presumably, of decoys. Many passengers were thrown into the water when the vessel keeled over.

The sinking of the Persia, with the death of an American consul officer, brings up in the European capitals the familiar query as to what the United States will do now. Dispatches from English correspondents picture the sinking of the Persia as a particularly aggravated case, owing to the fact that the ship was not only hit without warning or opportunity for the passengers to escape, but was also hit in a most vital part, so that she sank immediately, the whole time from the launching of the torpedo to the disappearance of the liner being only five minutes.

Details of the sinking came in slowly to-day, but such information as was received made it appear that the number of persons who escaped in the four boats which were put off was larger than was feared when the first news was received yesterday. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, which owned the Persia, announced this morning that 158 survivors had arrived at Alexandria.

The survivors comprised the chief officer, second officer, seven engineers, twenty-seven seamen, sixty-three Lascars and fifty-nine passengers.

A Lloyd's dispatch gives the number as 153, made up of 59 passengers, of whom 17 are women, and 94 members of the crew, including 59 Lascars.

The survivors include ten military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

Struck Amidships.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1:10 p. m.," says Reuters's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely by 1:15."

"Survivors say it was little short of

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Finance

An authoritative review of the general financial situation, with articles by writers of note, will appear in The Tribune to-morrow.

In addition to able summaries by American financial men there will be articles from London by Francis W. Hirst, editor of "The London Economist"; from Paris by Yves Guyot, former Minister of Public Works of France and at present editor of "L'Agence Economique et Financiere"; and from Berlin by a prominent German authority.

You will want this issue for permanent reference and for immediate use.

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